

PARNELL'S POLICY.

It is sustained by the Irish Convention at Chicago—The Resolutions Adopted—John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, Chosen for President of the League—The Financial Showing—Adjournment.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The third session of the Irish National League convention did not open yesterday morning at the appointed hour. It was eleven o'clock before Chairman Fitzgerald rose from his seat on the stage and rapped the convention to order.

Father Dorney, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported that it had been determined to make the temporary organization of the convention permanent. The report was received with cheers and unanimously adopted. The Committee on Resolutions announced that they were ready to report, and Dr. Betts, the chairman, read the resolutions in a loud, clear voice, as follows:

"We, the delegates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principles of human freedom and in the right of a people to frame their own laws, and in the right of a people to the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this Republic, and which has been advantageously extended to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, do hereby

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A PLAIN ISSUE.

It Now Rests with the Senate Alone to Show Cause Why an Honored Colored Representative Should Be Slighted by the Republicans.

When President Cleveland came into office Frederick Douglass, who is, next to Senator Bruce, perhaps the best representative of the colored race has put to the front, was occupying the place of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. He had originally been appointed by Mr. Hayes, for the well-understood purpose of catering to the colored vote, to the position of United States Marshal of the District—a place which, under the well-established Washington procedure, makes its incumbent the usher at the White House receptions. When Mr. Arthur came to the Presidency he was quite indisposed to do any injustice to Mr. Douglass, but was finally induced to appoint a colored man to occupy that high social position. So he appointed him to the much more lucrative position of recorder of deeds, and put in Morton Michael, of Philadelphia, as marshal.

So it was as recorder of deeds that President Cleveland found him a competent and efficient officer. One of the first acts of the new President was to teach Mr. Douglass that he had no social scruples against him. He was personally invited to White House receptions even in cases where invitations were very rare. He was treated not only like a man, but like a gentleman, and when he was asked for him to leave office he left it with so kindly an opinion of the Democratic President that his published card stands on record as one of the best of the tributes paid to the personal manliness of that officer. The card is a vigorous Republican document; but it is a card that a gleam of common sense and the worth of President Cleveland.

In the place of Mr. Douglass as recorder of deeds the President appointed another colored man—W. C. Matthews, of Albany. The Republicans of the Senate, who believe that no colored man should hold office unless he votes the Republican ticket, rejected the appointment. There was no question of the appointee's worth. The rejection was a purely partisan proceeding.

And now, after Congress has adjourned, the President reappoints the rejected nominee, Matthews. It is a sharp issue of party principle. There has been a similar case in the history of our country it has escaped us. Yet the President is a thoroughly sound lawyer and not likely to take a step of this kind without a full consideration of all its bearings. Whence does he get, or whence does he think he gets, his power?

Certainly not under clause 2, of section 2, of article II. of the constitution. That simply gives the power to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint certain officers. This consent the Senate has refused. But clause 3 of the same section confers upon him another and wholly distinct power, as follows:

"The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

The retirement of Mr. Douglass and the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Matthews leaves a vacancy, and the President under the above provision, finds it proper to fill it by appointing Mr. Matthews to the office of recorder of deeds. His appointment within thirty days after its assembling, and it will once more have the opportunity of acting upon it.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

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NOT A SPOILSMAN.

The Appointment of Daniel Magone as Collector of Customs for the Port of New York.

President Cleveland has appointed Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., to be Collector of Customs for the port of New York, in place of Mr. Hedden, whose resignation had been received by the President. The appointment is one that in the highest degree reflects credit upon the President's motives and earnestness in carrying out the policy which he so distinctly and unequivocally announced as one of the guiding principles of his Administration when he entered upon it. The President has not been wholly satisfied with the conduct of the office under Mr. Hedden. The most successful Collectors have been men of ability and experience. Many of the questions coming before the Collector for decision are purely legal, and the judicial experience, as the Springfield Republican points out, is especially valuable because it accustoms a man to sift evidence, discern truth and act with promptitude, well defined and intelligent purpose, and the courage of his reasons. Such a man is the new appointee, Daniel Magone. He is a lawyer of marked and admirable legal attainments, a scholar of deep research, a man of great force of character and resolution, and a firm believer in the rule of law.

He is known to be the personal choice of the President, and no one who knows the qualities of the man will doubt for a moment that he will successfully conduct the great administrative office, to take charge of which he gives up a large and lucrative practice in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Magone was for many years the trusted friend and co-worker with Samuel J. Tilden. When Governor Tilden determined to prosecute the canal ring, in 1875, he appointed Mr. Magone one of the commissioners, the other members being John Bigelow, of Orange; Alexander B. Orr, of Brooklyn; and John D. Van Buren, Jr., of New York. Mr. Magone was the only lawyer on the commission, and the successful termination of its difficult work was largely due to the legal acumen, tenacity of purpose and keen insight shown by him. While always an earnest and consistent Democrat, and for the past fifteen years prominent in the councils of the party, he has never held any other office than that mentioned. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee for a number of years, and was its chairman during the memorable Tilden and Hendricks campaign of 1876.

The appointment of Mr. Magone is a further proof of the President's sincerity of purpose in carrying out the reform policy to which his Administration stands pledged. It is proof, also, that the President is determined that the great office of collector of the port shall be administered on purely business principles and in accordance with the existing laws.

Albany Argus.

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PARADISE BIRDS.

The Most Brilliant Birds Confined to the More Elevated Mountains.

The parrots of New Guinea are numerous, the greater number of the 102 species mentioned in Count Salvadori's work being met with within its area. As specially characteristic of the papuan avifauna I may mention the great black cockatoo with its enormous bill, the dwarf leaf parrots with their curious spiny tails, and the extraordinary daylarks with its naked head and harsh plumage. Brush-tongued lorises of the most brilliant colors abound, and are especially characteristic of the papuan avifauna, although by no means restricted to it. Count Salvadori includes no less than forty species of this group in his work. The peccary order in New Guinea is composed mainly of cuskies and kingfishers, both of which groups are well represented. There is but a single hornbill and a single bee eater. On the other hand, it should be remarked that, as in Australia, woodpeckers are altogether absent. We now come to the great array of passerines, of which no less than 501 species are included in Count Salvadori's work. Among these flycatchers, catbirds, and shrikes play an important part, as might have been expected where insect life is so abundant. The honey eaters, a group specially characteristic of Australia, are likewise highly developed in New Guinea; Count Salvadori enumerates no less than twenty species. But the glory of the papuan avifauna is the family of paradise birds. These are, in fact, a group of crows, in which the male sex is decked out in the most gaudy and varied plumage, and extraordinary ornamental feathers of the most remarkable forms are developed from different parts of the body. Taking the group of paradise birds as understood by Count Salvadori, that is to include the bower birds, we find about forty species attributed to papua and the moluccas, and one or two brilliant additions have been made to the group since Count Salvadori's work was finished. It is certain from the investigations of the observers that some of the most brilliant kinds of paradise birds are confined to the more elevated mountains, and one of the reasons for predicting a continuous range of high land between Mount Arfak in the north and the Owen Stanley range in the south is that some of the birds of paradise are known to exist in the highlands of the Owen Peninsula. Have been lately obtained on the Owen Stanley Range. — Nineteenth Century.

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Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch. It moves on, it goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and had time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which make woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one infallible remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

A GREEN turtle can live six weeks without food. That is why it is green.—Fitzburgh Chronicle.

A Strong Endowment is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" that fortifies it against the encroachments of disease. It is the great blood purifier and alterative, and as a remedy for consumption, bronchitis, and all diseases of a wasting nature, its influence is rapid, efficacious and permanent. Sold every where.

A MAN must not expect to live in clover simply because he marries a grass widow.—N. Y. Independent.

A COMPLETE FEMININE TOILET SERVICE always includes GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, HILL'S HAIR AND NAILER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

HENX are very exclusive. At least one one likes to stick to her own set.—Penny Farmer.

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